British Burma.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(EDUCATION)

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR

1870-71.

RANGOON:

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1871.

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR

1870-71.

Dated Rangoon, 22nd December 1871.

THERE has been very great delay in the submission of this report; the Chief Commissioner hopes that greater punctuality will be shown in future. He must insist upon these departmental reports being prepared and sent in at the appointed time. Delay in any single department throws back the publication of the whole of the reports of the Province, and there is nothing in this Report which might not have been said at least within two months of the close of the year.

2. There has been a large decrease during the past year in the schools under Government supervision in Burma. In 1869-70 there were 182 schools, having 6,347 pupils, but in 1870-71 there were only 81 schools and 2,418 pupils.

3. This falling-off does not, however, indicate a decrease in the number of schools existing in the province, but arises from the fact that last year grants-in-aid were withdrawn from the Karen Primary schools under different Missionary bodies, as it was ruled by Government in 1869 that such schools were not eligible for grants from the educational cess. This rule has been subsequently modified, and grants may now be made from the cess in districts which are chiefly inhabited by Christians.

4. The imperial grant for 1870-71 was £10,997, but the expenditure, in consequence chiefly of the large savings under grants-in-aid, was only £7,289. More than half of this amount has been expended

in grants-in-aid, notwithstanding the large withdrawals from Karen Primary schools. The expenditure of Missionary bodies and others on the same aided institutions amounted during the past year to £7,889, thus making a total expenditure of £15,178 upon the education of the province.

5. The returns at the end of the report, will show how very much the educational funds of the Province are expended through Missionary bodies. Though the people have not the same objection to Missionary schools in Burma, which they have in other parts of India, it is to be feared that from possibly unavoidable circumstances on the first introduction of an educational system into Burma, the real object and scope of the system of grants-in-aid were lost sight of, and grants were claimed as a matter of course by every existing Missionary educational school; and thus, while the funds of the Missionary bodies were relieved, very few schools were maintained that would not have been equally maintained without any Government grant whatever. The system requires to be carefully watched, and it certainly seems to the Chief Commissioner that too much money is expended in grants to the various Missionary schools concentrated in our large towns, though he readily admits that, so far as he has been able to judge, these schools, as a rule, are well and ably conducted.

6. The disposal of the accumulated Cess Fund was finally carried out during the past year. Mr. Hordern explains that this balance amounted to £12,000, of which rather more than £8,000 was devoted to the establishment and maintenance for five years of the new Training school at Rangoon; whilst the remainder was reserved for expenditure on buildings for Primary schools.

7. The reason for expending so large a proportion of the accumulated balance of a cess, collected from all parts of the province on the Training school at Rangoon, was justified on the ground that the

preparation of efficient school masters would ultimately prove a direct benefit to every district in British Burma. The reason, again, for providing for the maintenance of the Training school for five years after its establishment out of the accumulated balance, rather than from out of the current revenue, is, that there will be large demands upon the current revenue during these five years for the preparation and supply of school books, as well as for the trial of the new experimental system of issuing grants to Aided schools according to their educational results. Before the expiration of the five years, these charges will have largely diminished, but new demands will be made upon the cess for the maintenance of the newly-trained school-masters in those districts where they are the most required, and possibly in the establishment of new Primary schools.

8. In paras. 16 to 20 of the Report, the Director General lays considerable stress on the absence of any inspection agency in this province. It is true that up to the close of the past year the Director of Public Instruction in British Burma was single-handed, and had no inspection agency worthy of the name. But the Chief Commissioner cannot in any way accept the unusual pressure of work consequent on several radical changes in the department as any excuse for the inspection of the Director having been limited to visits to Akyab, Maulmain and Bassein. The Irrawaddy stations can all be visited in steamers throughout the year, and a thorough inspection of all the schools in that part of this Province could have been carried out in a month without any detriment in the conduct of ordinary office work. The result of insufficient inspection is very palpable from the state of the Government schools. There is not a single Government district school which the Chief Commissioner has visited that is not in a most inefficient and neglected state, though it is hoped that the recent changes among the masters, and the introduction of young men from outside the province, will show a decided change in

due course. It is not reasonable, however, to expect that any school will be properly and zealously carried on without frequent and thorough inspection. The schoolmasters themselves, if they take an interest in the schools, look forward to the visits of the inspector as a source of encouragement and advice, and the Local Committees would, there is reason to believe, be more careful in their examinations and reports on the state of these schools if they knew that their proceedings were to be tested by the local inspection of the Director General. It must be remembered that though the Local Committees can and do render great assistance in supervising the educational matters of their districts, the work is generally a task super-imposed on men already overburthened with business, and cases must constantly arise in which they must desire the aid of the head of the department. The Director during the current cold season should leave, if possible, the beaten track of steamer communication, and should by marching through the country endeavour to acquire a more thorough practical knowledge of the educational requirements of the country, than he can ever hope to attain from isolated and brief visits to the seaport towns or large head-quarter stations. At the same time the Chief Commissioner is quite satisfied that the inspectional staff is not sufficient, and if the Government and Aided schools are to be kept up to the mark, it seems absolutely necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should have at least one Inspector under him, whom he could depute from time to time to such places as he is himself unable to visit. An endeavour was made last year to supply to some extent the deficiency of the inspecting staff by the appointment of Local Committees. Giving these bodies every credit for what they have done, they surely are not in a position to do more than supervise a few schools in the immediate vicinity of the head-quarter stations. District officers when out in camp might do much towards encouraging education, visiting Kyoungs and Primary schools, and endeavouring to influence the Phoon-

gyees to accept and teach our school-books; and they will be asked to keep during their tours in the coming cold season, notes on the educational state of the parts of the country they visit, which will, it is hoped, afford valuable information regarding the educational resources and wants of the province.

9. All inspections and all examinations have hitherto been conducted either by the Director General himself or by the local school authorities. The only assistance he had beyond that of an office clerk was that of four circuit teachers on a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem.

10. The Chief Commissioner has recently attempted to concentrate the powers of the Local Committees by directing that a limited number of schools in each district should be selected by the Local Committees for supervision and yearly examination, and that these examinations should be conducted by a person deputed by the Local Committee and paid by special fee. The Chief Commissioner has also sanctioned the appointment of four Deputy Inspectors for the four large districts of Rangoon, Maulmain, Bassein, and Akyab, on salaries of Rs. 100 per mensem, and Rs. 50 per mensem for travelling expenses,—the whole to be paid out of the Educational Cess Fund of the respective districts. The work of these Deputy Inspectors will at the onset be chiefly, if not entirely, confined to the Monastery schools. Each one will distribute grants of school-books under the general control of the Local Committee of the district; he will be constant in his visits to the monasteries, and will occasionally take a class, and by every means in his power will endeavour to stimulate the Phoongyees to teach from our school-books, and adopt a more improved system of education. At the same time the four circuit teachers employed in visiting and teaching in the Monastic schools have been abolished, as they have been practically useless.

11. But even if the question of inspection as regards the Primary schools may for the present be left

to the Local Committees, assisted by the four Deputy Inspectors, further inspection is certainly necessary for the Higher and Middle Class schools, which are either supported by Government or assisted by grants-in-aid. It was hoped that when the Local Committees were originally formed they would be able to share some of the responsibilities of the Director of Public Instruction in the inspection and examination of these institutions. But the Government of India, as noticed in para. 17 of the Report, have somewhat demurred at the extensive powers which are thus conferred upon the Local Committees as regards the Higher and Middle Class schools, and have stated that the annual examinations especially should be carried on by the officers of the Education Department. In Burma, however, there are as yet no officers of the Education Department, except the Director of Public Instruction; and the question therefore remains for consideration whether it is not essential for the efficiency of the Government and Aided schools that Mr. Hordern should not be further assisted by more inspection agency.

12. In paras. 21 to 24, Mr. Hordern notices what has been done as regards grants-in-aid. He has no doubt but that the system of payment by results might be carried out in the Aided Middle, and Higher Class schools; but he considers that no system can be introduced without an inspection agency. He has, however, commenced the system as regards Primary schools, by laying down four standards for yearly examination in reading, writing, and arithemetic, and introducing rules under which a capitation grant is offered yearly to the school, according to the number of pupils who had passed the respective standards. The difficulty in the application of these rules to the Monastic Schools in this Province will be reviewed hereafter. In paras. 32 to 59, Mr. Hordern notices what has been done as regards Primary schools; but the subject will be best reviewed in dealing with the general question of Aided vernacular schools.

13. The Government schools during the year were seven in number, namely, Rangoon Training school, Akyab and Maulmain Higher Class schools, Kyoukphyoo, Prome, Mergui, and Shwègyen Middle Class schools. Previously, all these schools were of the Middle Class, and there were no Higher schools in Burma. The Government schools at Akyab and Maulmain have, however, been selected for the preparation of students for entrance to the Calcutta University. The establishment has been revised, a curriculum of studies has been laid down for the first time, books have been prescribed, and rules for the internal management have been introduced. But both schools failed to furnish a candidate for the 1871 examination, and their internal administration, especially the one at Maulmain, has been found very unsatisfactory. The Chief Commissioner believes the Government schools with their highly-paid masters to be the worst in the province. Steps have been taken during the current year to place them on a more efficient footing by a change of masters; but it will be some time before pupils so ill-disciplined and ill-taught can be brought into form.

14. The Middle Class schools at Prome and Kyoukphyoo were favourably reported upon; but on inspecting the Prome school during the current year, the Chief Commissioner found it in a very deplorable and neglected condition. A new master has now been put in charge. The Kyoukphyoo school from general report is scarcely in a better state.

15. The schools at Mergui and Shwègyen were not opened until nearly the close of the official year.

16. All the Middle Class schools have been reorganised during 1870-71, and rules and standards of instruction have been laid down as in the Higher schools. These measures are of considerable importance, and it is somewhat surprising that no uniform system of discipline and course of study

had before been introduced into the Government schools in Burma. A uniform rate of one rupee is now levied in the Middle Class schools, whilst the fee in the Higher schools has been raised to two rupees per mensem.

17. Mr. Hordern dwells upon the difficulty of procuring efficient masters: this difficulty no doubt exists, but with the co-operation of the Educational officers in Bengal it is not insuperable, as the salaries here are quite sufficient to induce Europeans to come to a healthy province like Burma, the climate of which seems to be singularly well suited to the European constitution.

18. The Rangoon Training school for vernacular school masters was opened during 1870-71. The male department provides for the training of ten senior students as vernacular masters for Higher and Middle Class schools, and a hundred students for masterships in Primary schools. Mr. Hordern describes the organization of this school at considerable length in paras. 59 to 67. It would be premature at present to review the working of this institution; but so far as the Chief Commissioner has been enabled to judge, he considers that Mr. Sandys deserves the commendation bestowed upon him by the Director. The Chief Commissioner, moreover, is glad to add that since the close of the year a female department has been formed. Though he is fully sensible of the great discouragement and difficulties which it will have to face, he trusts, that they may be successfully overcome with patience and tact on the part of those engaged in carrying out the experiment.

19. The Aided Higher and Middle Class schools call for few observations. The Town school at Maulmain continues to be extremely well managed, and the Diocesan school at Rangoon is improving under its new Master, Mr. H. Croley. Both schools are

named High schools, but during the past year furnished no candidates for the entrance Examination. It is to be hoped that they may hereafter prove more successful.

21. The Middle Class aided schools, fourteen in number, call for no remark. Five Normal schools for training Karen teachers received Government aid, but have not been inspected. The returns from the Female Aided schools have not been received. Detailed notices of all these schools will be found in Section II. They indicate but too plainly the want of an inspection agency.

22. It now remains for the Chief Commissioner to offer a few remarks upon what has been done during the past year as regards Primary schools, and especially those connected with the Monasteries, which are known by the name of Kyoungs.

23. It has already been stated that the work of general supervision of these Schools has been made over to the Local Committees. A beginning has been made in the inspection of the Monastic Schools in Akyab, Bassein, and Maulmain; and the Chief Commissioner has read with much interest the report of Mr. Savage, the second master of the Akyab Government school, who was deputed to visit the neighbouring Kyoungs by the Local Committee. The Chief Commissioner concurs with Mr. Hordern in considering that the report of Mr. Savage, after visiting twenty-eight Kyoungs, is not without hope. The report itself will be found printed in extenso in the appendix to Mr. Hordern's report, and the Chief Commissioner entirely agrees with Mr. Hordern on the point at issue between him and the Akyab committee. If any material improvement is to be expected in the management of these schools it must come from pressure to be brought to bear by the people on the priesthood. The Chief Commissioner's views on the subject of these schools will be gathered from the following extracts from a letter on the subject, lately addressed to the Director of Public Instruction.—

"By the institution of regular examinations in a "Monastery school an important step will be "gained: but here again it will be necessary to enlist "the interests of parents as well as of phoongyees. "It must be borne in mind that the system of "payment by results, and making that payment in "the form of grants of school books which are more "or less opposed to existing prejudices, cannot be "expected to impart much real stimulus to monas-"tic teaching in which money payments are repu-"diated. In India the case is altogether different, "for there payments in money or grain have been "the rule from time immemorial, and payments by "results are consequently far more readily intel-"ligible than they are ever likely to be in Burma.

"As regards the general question of Monastic "teaching it appears to the Chief Commissioner, "that whenever the Burmese parents realize, as "they are already beginning to do, that the better "education a boy receives, the greater are his ma-"terial prospects in life, they will insist upon in-"creased attention being paid by the phoongyees to "Monastic education; and failing this they will "naturally ask for the establishment of secular "Vernacular schools. Under such circumstances "the Phoongyee will have to consider whether he "is inclined to adopt by degrees the system of edu-"cation which is rendered necessary by the require-"ments of the times, or whether he is prepared to "see secular Vernacular schools established through "the country, with the certainty that in this latter "event, his influence over the people and at the "same time the voluntary support at present afford-"ed the priests by the people will gradually disap-"pear. It can scarcely be expected that in this "material age the people will long continue to sup-"port the Phoongyee schools or Kyoungs if they "receive nothing in return.

"Mr. Eden can contemplate nothing more calcu-"lated to exercise a mischievous effect upon the

"moral condition of the people than a state of things "under which their religious teaching would be "materially lessened. It is beyond question that "the religious teaching of the kyoungs has a de- "cidedly beneficial influence upon the people; and "even as secular seminaries, except in the matter "of arithmetic, there are no Vernacular schools of "the lowest class, which in all that these schools "profess to be, as far as the Chief Commissioner "knows, are more successful. There is no country "certainly in the east, where such a large majority "of the people read and write fairly. Whatever, "therefore, may be the system and method of the "teaching, it must be admitted that hitherto it has "at least answered.

"The object therefore which should now be kept "in view is not so much the forced improvement of "the Monastic schools, to a much higher standard, "as their subjection to such fostering influences, as "shall prevent their deterioration and eventual dis- "appearance as one of the institutions of the coun- "try. If the system of Vernacular education in "Burma can only be kept even at its present "standard, it will still be far in advance of any "system of Vernacular education in force in any "other part of India.

"The tendency of things at the present "time is "not altogether favourable to the preservation of "this monastic system. The Buddhists now have "no religious head. There is no one to check secta- "rian disputes and reconcile the frequent religious "differences which are rife throughout the country. "The priesthood are quarrelling among themselves, "and are without discipline or control. These causes, "operating at a time when sudden material prosperi- "ty is having its effect upon the minds of the people, "is naturally tending to loosen the hold of the priests "upon the secular classes, and is working much "mischief.

"The object of Government at the present "juncture shou'd be to remove these evils so far "as it can be done unobjectionably. If Mr. Eden "thought the measure would succeed he would not "hesitate to ask the Government of India to recog- "nise officially some man of eminent learning and "position amongst the Buddhist phoongyees to oc- "cupy a post analogous to that of a Bishop. There "always was such a dignitary ever since the country "was brought under British rule, and until a com- "paratively recent period; and no doubt he was a "great support to the State, and at the same time did "much for the maintenance of the discipline of the "Monastic schools.

"Unfortunately, since the death of the last head "phoongyee, some few years ago, there has been no "ecclesiastical superior to occupy such a position, and "the consequence has been that sectarian differences "have widened to an extent, which precludes all hope "of a reconciliation of such a character as to bring "the entire priesthood under submission to one spiri- "tual head. Moreover the authority which such a "dignitary would claim to exercise in regard to the set- "tlement of all disputes in which the Buddhist priest- "hood were concerned, however remotely, would "clash with our judicial system.

"The Chief Commissioner has taken the opinion "of the most experienced officers in Burma upon "this point, and has reluctantly arrived at the "conclusion, that Government could not now suc- "cessfully initiate any measure for maintaining a "supervision over the Buddhist hierarchy, and set- "tling sectarian differences. But he is more hope- "ful as regards the Monastic schools, and considers "that Sir Arthur Phayre was justified in hoping "that they may be brought more or less into con- "nection with Government by a system of visita- "tion and inspection. It is with this view that he "sanctions the appointment of a Deputy Inspector "of Schools in each of the four districts of Rangoon,

" Maulmain, Bassein and Akyab, to be paid out of " the Educational Cess fund.

" The general duties of these Deputy Inspectors " have already been indicated but the Chief Com- " missioner would further remark that in the course " of their travels through their respective districts " they should endeavour to convince the Phoon- " gyees of the larger schools, of the absolute ne- " cessity that exists for their taking such steps " for the improvement of their institutions as " shall place hem beyond all danger from the com- " petition of secular schools. Mr. Eden believes " from the conversations which he has held with " certain Phoongyees, that there are men amongst " them who are quite prepared to engage in a higher " and sounder system of education; or at any rate " to teach, in addition to the ordinary reading and " writing which are imparted to the masses of the " population, some little Arithmetic, History and " Geography, provided only that they can get books " and maps for the purpose, and it may be repeated " that the supply of these books and maps is at " this present moment one of the first matters for " consideration.

" The Deputy Inspectors must be further di- " rected where occasion offers to take a class at the " larger Kyoungs, and thus to indicate to the Phoon- " gyees the method and discipline under which " instruction can be more readily imparted to the " class of pupils with whom they have to deal. The " results of these class teachings, and the degree of " interest shown by the Phoongyees in the different " schools, should be duly entered in the diaries of the " Deputy Inspectors, so as to enable the Director of " Public Instruction to verify their statements in " your visitations on tour.

" At the same time the Deputy Inspectors should " be warned that any neglect of their main duties for " the mere purpose of teaching individual boys, after " the fashion which has been but too often pursued " by the circuit teachers, will meet with disapproval.

"The stagnation as regards all real earnest efforts for "the improvement of Monastic schools can no longer "be permitted to exist; the measures now proposed "seem to offer more hope of success, and the experi- "ment must be carefully watched and directed, and "the matter should be immediately brought under "the Chief Commissioner's notice it is found that "no progress is being made.

"Mr Eden is fully aware that by these ar- "rangements a considerable amount of responsibi- "lity is thrown upon the Local Committees, but in "the present state of education in this province he "looks to the Local Committees, aided by the prac- "tical experience and co-operation of the local autho- "rities, and especially of the Extra Assistant Com- "missioners, as the main hope of success in carrying "out the objects in view. The first step under ex- "isting circumstances is to select schools for superior "inspection, and the grant of books; but still some- "thing further might be done by an influential Dis- "trict officer to raise up an interest in the manage- "ment of the schools among village elders and other "influential individuals. In some of the larger vil- "lages a sub-committee of Public Instruction, com- "posed of village elders might possibly be willing to "assist in the supervision of Vernacular schools. "They could not of course have any direct means for "enforcing their authority over the schools; but in "cases where they found the Phoongyee school-master "indolent and neglectful, they might be able to find "indirect means of making him feel that he was act- "ing adversely to his own interest as well as to those "of his monastery.

"In conclusion the Chief Commissioner requests "that it may be duly impressed upon all con- "cerned, that any movement that would direct "the attention of the people to the subject of the bet- "ter education of their children cannot fail to prove "beneficial; even if it only had the effect of arousing "the attention of the Phoongyees to the fact that the "world cannot stand still for them, and that the peo- "ple are gradually slipping out of their hands. Mr.

" Eden believes that the influence of the Phoongyee
" has been hitherto good and beneficial, and his desire
" is to strengthen and improve it, so far as it tends in
" the same direction ; but if the Phoongyees will not
" assist the British Government in its efforts to pro-
" mote the education of the people, it may be ulti-
" mately necessary to desire a secular system to take
" the place of the Monastic system ; but it is impossi-
" ble to avoid the conclusion that secular schools
" would tend to weaken the hold of the phoongyee
" schoolmaster upon the people at large."

26. The Chief Commissioner has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Hordern has performed his duties; except that, as already stated, there has been a deficiency in the matter of inspection.

By order

J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

Secy. to the Chief Commissioner.

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN
BRITISH BURMA.

1870-71.

Arrangement of the Report.

As in former years the present report will be divided into two Sections, the first containing a general report under the headings noted in the margin*, and the second the usual notices of individual schools.

GENERAL STATISTICS.
Income and Expenditure.
The Local Cess
Controlling Agency.
Grant-in-Aid Rules.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.
Higher Class.
Middle ,,
Lower ,,
Normal Schools.
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.
Higher Class.
Middle ,,
Lower ,,
Normal Schools.
Female ,,
Appointments to P. W. D.
Services of Officers.

The Appendix will contain the customary statistical tables, with extracts from correspondences and regulations illustrating the several measures noticed in the report.

Summary.

2. In the general summary which prefaced the last annual report, the first initiation of several important measures was noticed, and a hope expressed that during the year 1870-71 an organized system of public instruction for the Province would be commenced, based upon a general plan of primary education and connected through the higher grades of schools with the Indian University system. It will be my duty in the present report to shew how far this anticipation has been realized.

SECTION I.

GENERAL REPORT.

General Statistics.

3. The total number of schools receiving support from the state at the close of the year 1870-71 was 81, and the number of pupils attending them 2,118. Last year 182 schools with 6,347 pupils

were reported, and a reduction is thus shewn,—101 schools and 3,929 pupils. This large reduction in the numbers reported is explained by the withdrawal, (noticed last year) of the annual grants-in-aid from the Karen Primary schools under the several Missionary bodies. These schools are now conducted independently of Government aid, excepting where they may be included in the general system of Primary education which will be found described below.

4. From a subsequent paragraph it will be seen that the plan adopted for the extension of Primary vernacular education was introduced at so late a period of the year that no corresponding increase in the number of institutions under Government supervision was possible during the year under review. In future reports, the indigenous and other schools of this class will probably form the great majority of aided institutions.

5. The usual statistics are shewn in the tabular form below:—

DISTRICTS.		Number of Schools.				Pupils attending.			
		Government.	Private. Missionary.	Private. Others.	Total.	Private Schools. Government Schools.	Private Schools. Missionary.	Private Schools. Others.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PEGU	Rangoon	1	5	12	18	34	762	29	825
	Bassein	..	3	27	30	...	231	54	285
	Myanoung	...	4	...	4	...	103	...	103
	Prome	1	2	...	3	63	26	.	89
	Thayetmyo	...	1	..	1	...	36	...	36
TENASSERIM	Maulmain	1	3	13	17	207	286	117	610
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	20
	Shwe-gyen	1	...	...	1	...	..	.	.
	Toungoo	...	1	...	1	.	154	...	154
ARAKAN	Akyab	1	...	2	3	157	...	4	161
	Ramree	1	...	1	2	85	...	50	135
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total	7	19	55	81	566	1598	254	2418

From this statement it will be seen that three Government institutions have been added to the list, and that the number of Missionary and other private schools under Government supervision has decreased from 178 to 71. The principle reduction has been explained above.

Income and Expenditure.

6. The assignment from the general revenues for education, science and art in the year 1870-71 was Rupees 1,09,978, or £10,997-16, and the expenditure from the same source Rupees 72,894, or £7,289-8.

The receipts from school fees were Rupees 4,026-8, or £402-12-1, and the savings under other heads (principally grants-in-aid and the estimates for the Training school) Rupees 33,057-8-0, or £3,305-14, leaving the net public expenditure of the year Rupees 72,894-11-4, or £7,289-8, being 6·04 per cent. on the revenue of the Province. The private expenditure to meet this outlay amounted to Rupees 78,891-15-4, or £7,889-3, making the total expenditure incurred under the supervision of the Department Rupees 1,51,786-10-8, or £15,178-13.

7. The prescribed summary of expenditure is given below :—

CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1870-71.								
	Imperial Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
1. Direction	16,351	11	9	...	.		16,351	11	9
2. Inspection	...	..	.	...	..	.	...	.	.
3. Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	56,542	15	7	78,891	15	4	1,35,434	14	11
	72,894	11	4	78,891	15	4	1,51,786	10	8

8. The following is an abstract of the expenditure under each head :—

Source of Charges.	Expenditure. From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds. Fees and Fines.			From Local Funds. Other Local Sources.			From Local Funds. Total.			Total Expenditure from Imperial and Local Sources.			Per centage on Total.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Direction	16,351	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,351	11	9	10·77
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Class Schools																
Government	17,157	8	...	4,026	8	...	...	...	...	4,026	8	...	21,184	...	...	13.95
Aided	5,000	...	...	12,442	10	3	797	...	...	13,239	10	3	18,239	10	3	12.01
Middle Class Schools.																
Government	9,241	15	5	812	15	...	...	...	...	812	15	...	10,054	14	5	6·62
Aided	14,353	...	...	30,816	7	9	6,848	1	...	37,664	8	9	52,017	8	9	34·27
Normal Schools.																
Government	2,297	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,297	11	11	1·51
Aided	4,641	10	8	965	7	6	12,927	13	9	13,893	5	3	18,534	15	11	12·21
Female Schools.																
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	3,060	...	...	6,656	6	4	1,403	9	9	8,060	...	1	11,120	...	1	7·32
Literary Society	300	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	...	...	1,195	...	...	1,495	...	...	·98
Prize and Rewards	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	·19
Miscellaneous	191	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	1	7	·12
Total...	72,894	11	4	55,720	6	10	23,171	8	6	78,891	15	4	1,51,786	10	8	

9. The following statement exhibits the collections of the Educational portion of the 5 per cent. cess fund, the actual expenditure from this source, and the balance in hand for each district at the close of the year :— The Local Cess.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of the Education portion of the 5 per cent. Cess in 1870-71.

Districts.	RECEIPTS.									EXPENDITURE.													REMARKS.
	Balance on 1st April 1870.			Collected in 1870-71.			Total.			Collection and Management of the Fund.			Grants-in-Aid.			Land-measuring Schools.			Total.			Balance on 1st April 1871.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
RANGOON ..	31,094	12	1	13,126	6	2	44,221	2	3	1,278	8	4	*808	0	0	1,401	11	7	3,488	3	11	40,732	14	4	
BASSEIN ..	19,715	5	8	5,350	0	0	25,065	5	8	536	10	0	258	0	0	...	...	...	794	10	0	24,270	11	8	
PROME ..	8,110	12	7	1,481	5	5	9,592	2	0	373	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	14	8	9,218	3	4	
MYANOUNG ..	9,699	4	8	3,298	5	9	12,997	10	5	271	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	7	6	12,726	2	11	
THAYETMYO ..	...	...	...	492	1	6	492	1	6	58	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	4	11	433	12	7	
MAULMAIN ..	13,052	15	9	3,717	10	3	16,770	10	0	432	3	11	52	8	6	...	...	...	483	12	5	16,286	13	7	
MERGUI ..	2,605	6	11	631	14	0	3,237	4	11	95	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	6	8	3,141	14	3	
TAVOY ..	3,686	6	11	748	11	11	*4,435	2	10	102	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	3	1	4,333	15	9	
SHWE-GYEN ..	5,158	0	11	922	14	4	6,080	15	3	63	1	7	834	14	0	...	...	...	897	15	7	5,182	15	8	
TOUNGOO ..	964	4	7	381	9	6	1,345	14	1	79	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	1	6	1,266	12	7	
AKYAB ..	24,604	11	10	5,768	5	1	30,373	0	11	753	15	8	50	0	0	...	...	...	803	15	8	29,569	1	3	
KAMREE ..	4,966	10	5	1,324	1	1	6,290	11	6	171	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	6	9	6,119	4	9	
SANDOWAY ..	2,074	4	6	505	11	0	2,579	15	6	80	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	7	1	2,499	8	5	
Total...	1,25,733	0	10	37,749	0	0	1,63,482	0	10	4,295	11	8	2,003	6	6	1,401	11	7	7,700	13	9	1,55,781	3	1	

* Training School.

10. In paragraph 40 of the last annual report, it was observed that at the close of the year (February 1870) a detailed scheme for the improvement of Primary schools, with a general plan for the disposal of the Educational cess fund, had been submitted for the approval of Government. These plans have been sanctioned and put into partial operation during the year under report; it is therefore necessary to record here the substance of their provisions.

11. The funds allotted to this department from the local 5 per cent. cess having accumulated pending orders regarding the general principle under which primary education was to be organized, the two points for consideration were, *first*, the disposal of the accumulated balance, estimated at Rupees 1,20,000, and *secondly*, the administration of the annual current income of the fund.

12. The plan which was proposed and sanctioned was as follows: of the balance in hand, it was proposed that the sum of Rupees 81,300 should be set apart to defray the charges for the Rangoon Government Training school for the first five years of its existence, so far as the cost of that institution was debitable to the cess fund (the total amount debitable to that fund being Rupees 16,860 per annum), and that the remainder of the capital, Rupees 36,000, should be reserved for expenditure on buildings for Primary schools.

13. The object of this measure was to relieve the fund of the heavy drain upon its current receipts which would be caused by the calls of the Training school, until such time as it would be possible to compensate for this demand by sending out trained teachers competent to supervise the indigenous and other Primary schools which had been in the meantime selected for aid, or newly established by means of the current income. The measure was in accordance with the general principle of the localization of the funds of each district, in as much as every

district will be supplied from the Central Training School and should contribute to its support.

14. The plan for the disposal and future administration of the current receipts the cess fund was embodied into two codes of rules, which will be found appended to this report. The rules for the control and management of the fund are based upon those in force in the Province of Oudh, and provide for the preparation of the annual estimates under prescribed headings, the disposal of receipts and the control of current expenditure; and as the general management of the fund is to be vested in the several Local Committees of Public Instruction, these rules have been embodied in the rules for the guidance of those Committees.

15. The second code of rules is that which regulates the grant-in-aid to Primary schools upon the principle of payment by results; and a detailed exposition of this plan will be found below under the head of Lower class schools.

Controlling Agency.

16. The departmental agency for the inspection of schools of every grade throughout the Province, as well as for the control and management of all Educational affairs, is still vested in one single officer, the Director of Public Instruction. It was reported last year that as a partial remedy for the absence of any departmental agency of inspection a plan had been sanctioned for the formation of a Local Committee of Public Instruction at the head-quarter station of each district. The provisional rules for the formation and guidance of the Committees were subsequently revised under the orders of the Government of India, and the revised rules, which are appended to this report, were substituted, subject to future report upon their operation.

17. It will be seen that these rules assign to the Local Committees the two-fold duty of supervising the District Government schools of the Higher and Middle class, and controlling and administering the

district cess fund. The Government of India in sanctioning the revised rules observed that under their provisions a very extensive power of supervision over Higher schools was conferred upon the Committees, and instanced the conduct of the annual examination of such schools as a duty which would be more properly left to the officers of the Education department. In the preparation of the rules, however, the fact that Higher and Middle class schools required the supervision of departmental officers was not lost sight of, and this duty was delegated to the Committees solely in default of any departmental agency adequate to the task. Such schools should be visited by a departmental Inspector at frequent intervals; whereas, under present circumstances, it is doubtful whether even the six district schools now in existence can with certainty be inspected even once in the course of each year, except to the neglect of Aided schools in other districts; while it is clearly impossible that the same officer can be present at the annual examination of each school.

18. The duties of the Local Committees should be mainly confined to the administration of the district cess funds; and for the supervision which is essential to the maintenance of Higher schools, both Government and Aided, there remains the necessity, which it has been my duty to record annually, for the establishment of a complete departmental agency of inspection. The outlay upon the formation and maintenance of such an agency would be better repaid than many times the outlay upon the establishment of schools for whose supervision it is impossible to provide; and I earnestly hope that this, the first and most obvious requirement of the department, will not long remain unsatisfied. In the meantime, I must express my acknowledgments to the several Local Committees for the material assistance which they have rendered me.

19. I remained in charge of this office until the 14th March last, when I obtained privilege leave of absence for three months. For the last two

weeks of the year the department was in the hands of Mr. C. D. Clifford Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner, now Inspector General of Registration.

20. The districts visited were Akyab and Maulmain by myself, and Bassein by Mr. Lloyd. The unusual pressure of office work consequent on the several radical changes in the department prevented my travelling in the earlier part of the inspection season.

Grant-in-aid rules.

21. At the close of the year 1869-70 the draft of a revised code of Grant-in-aid rules for schools of the Higher and Middle class was drawn up under the orders of the Government of India, and with some additions and modifications this code has been approved and sanctioned. As the rules have only just been put in force it would be premature in the present report to comment upon their operation. A copy of the rules will be found in the appendix, and it will be observed that they have been adapted (as were the former rules) from those obtaining in the lower Provinces of Bengal.

22. It was suggested by the Government of India that possibly the Bombay system of payment by results might be advantageously introduced, and copies of the Grant-in-aid rules in force in Bombay, Madras and other Provinces were furnished for my guidance in framing revised rules for this Province. It was obvious however that no system could at present be introduced which involved a complete machinery of inspection and control. From the recorded results of the Bombay system there seemed every reason to give the preference to the principle of payment by results: so long however as it is impossible to ensure the annual inspection of every Aided school, and the thorough examination of every pupil who may be presented, the adoption of a really satisfactory system is necessarily deferred, and the provisions of the Grant-in-aid rules confined to the endeavour to ensure the fulfilment of

the terms of the grants and the general maintenance of a Higher or Middle class standard.

23. From subsequent paragraphs it will be seen that an attempt is now being made to apply the principle of payment by results to the improvement of indigenous Primary schools, and it is hoped that ultimately in one form or another it may be possible to apply the same test to all aided institutions.

24. With a view of furnishing a test of progress and a guide for the future classification of Aided schools, a copy of the curricula adopted for Government schools was furnished to each Aided institution.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

25. The general revision of the establishments of the Government schools of the Province and their classification into Higher and Middle class schools was noticed in the last report. In accordance with these changes a body of rules was drafted and published during the year under report for the management of Government schools, a uniform curriculum of studies for the schools of each grade was prepared, and a series of test books prescribed for general adoption.

26. Under these regulations two Middle class schools were raised to the grade of High schools, and two new Government schools of the Middle class were established at the head quarter stations of the districts of Shwè-gyen and Mergui, in the Tenasserim division. The regulations and curricula are published below.

Higher Class schools.

27. The two schools selected for the preparation of students for entrance to the Calcutta University are those of Akyab and Maulmain, and the first steps have been taken towards the raising of these institutions to the required standard by the revision of the establishments and of the curriculum of stu-

dies. Neither school however was at the close of the year in a position to afford the training necessary for candidates for the entrance examination. The Maulmain school was found on inspection to be in a very unsatisfactory state, and no candidates from either school will be presented at the examination of 1871. It is hoped that at that of 1872 the first candidates may be sent up, but time has not yet been given to the new head masters, who have been appointed since the close of the year, to judge of the prospects for next year.

Middle Class schools.

28. Favorable reports upon the Middle class schools at Prome and Kyouk-Phyoo were made by local committees at the close of the year, but recent inspection has shewn that the Prome school is far from having reached the standard required. The Mergui school was opened in February last and 25 pupils were on the rolls at the end of the official year. The Shwé-gyen school was not actually opened until the first of April and the notice of its commencement does not belong to the present report.

29. The following statement shews in the usual form the progress of the several schools during the past year :—

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Government Schools.

Government Schools.	No. on rolls at the close of the year		Average daily attendance.		Fees Collected.		Total Expenditure.		Expenditure from Imperial Funds.		Cost of each Pupil's Education.											
											Total Cost.						Cost to Government.					
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.			1870-71.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
Akyab	145	157	118	127	1,364	1,946	6,855	9,027	5,985	7,081	45	14	8	69	12	3	36	12	6	37	6	3
Kyouk Phyoo	93	85	70	63	280	292	3,654	4,392	4,112	4,100	41	15	9	51	10	5	30	15	0	46	10	5
Maulmain ..	236	207	190	157	2,626	2,080	6,344	8,130	3,718	6,050	16	2	7	39	2	10	17	0	8	36	13	2
Prome .	65	63	39	51	398	581	5,025	4,230	4,627	3,649	93	11	1	66	1	6	88	2	1	57	0	1
Mergui .	...	20	...	15	...	38	...	619	...	581	...	.	..	34	15	2	.	.	.	30	15	11
Shwe-gyen .	.	.	.	.			..	...	..	..	.	.	.	...			.			...	..	.
Total .	539	532	417	413	4,668	4,937	21,878	26,398	18,445	21,421	39	8	7	52	5	2	34	9	3	45	12	2

General remarks.

30. It has been shewn that during the past year the status of Government schools of the Higher and Middle class has been for the first time defined, and their constitution completely reorganized. A definite standard of instruction has been laid down for the schools of each grade, and for every class of the school in each case. The rate of schooling fee has been revised and made uniform in institutions of the same class.

For Higher class schools the rate has been raised from one to two Rupees per mensem, and for Middle class schools a uniform rate of one Rupee has been fixed. Rules have also been laid down to regulate the admission and re-admission, classification and promotion of pupils, and, as far as possible, to ensure regularity of attendance.

31 These measures, however essential as they are, will be of little avail unless we are able to secure also the services of a thoroughly efficient staff of masters and to ensure regular inspection for each institution. Of the latter requirement enough has already been said. The former, the supply of qualified masters, has always been the one most difficult to meet as it is the most indispensable. The English schools of the Province have not yet succeeded, with some exceptions in turning out men thoroughly qualified even for junior masterships, and for the higher appointments in Government schools it is usually necessary to look to Bengal, where educational talent finds ready enough employment without looking to an outlying and remote Province.

For the teaching of the vernacular the Rangoon Training school will, it is hoped, in future meet the requirements of Higher schools as well as those of primary education, but for the supply of qualified English masters there is as yet no source to look to, and the question of the best means of meeting this urgent and increasing demand, whether by means of the foundation of scholarships or the formation of a Normal class in one or more of the Aided schools is now under consideration.

Lower Class schools.

32. Under this head it will be proper to explain the nature and objects of the plan for the advancement of vernacular education which was laid before Government last year, and received sanction shortly before the close of the year under report.

33. It will be remembered that the main feature of the measure prescribed by the Government for trial in this Province was the improvement of the numerous indigenous schools, especially those attached to the Buddhist monasteries throughout the country, and that it was not the intention that any new institutions of primary instruction should be established until a systematic effort had been made in this direction.

34. The number of such schools however enormously exceeds the number upon which it will be possible to work by means of the limited funds at our command from the local cess. It was therefore necessary that a selection should be made of the schools most capable of improvement, and it was hoped that the schools so selected would in the course of a few years become models for imitation in each district, and thus raise the general standard of instruction in elementary schools.

35. The plan which has been adopted proceeds upon the principle that the aid to be given by Government to any school shall be proportionate to its efficiency, and the details of the scheme were adapted from the system which obtains in the Central Provinces. Four standards have been laid down for the examination of pupils in Primary schools, in reading, writing and arithmetic, under certain restrictions of age, and a fixed capitation grant is offered for each pupil passing by the respective standards, (double grants being, for the present, offered to girls.) The rules will be found published at length in the appendix to this report.

36. The great difficulty in adapting a system of payment by results to the circumstances of this

Province lies in the peculiar status of the majority of Primary schools, which are conducted solely as a work of religious merit by members of a religious order who are bound by a vow of poverty and cannot be influenced by any offer of pecuniary reward. Although forbidden however to touch or possess money, nothing debars the Buddhist monk from accepting presents for the enrichment or endowment of his monastery; it is therefore competent to the teachers of Monastic schools to receive presents of books, and in the rules now under notice it has been specially provided that the grant may be made in the form of books or money at the option of the teacher.

37. All that is asked therefore in a Monastic school is that the monk will consent to an examination of his pupils by certain prescribed standards, in return for which a gift of books is offered to the monastery, varying in value according to the number and attainments of the pupils. It is also optional for the examiner to make the grant in the form of prizes to the boys themselves, the majority of whom are lay pupils, instead of as presents to the institution.

38. It has been thought advisable at the commencement to allow all possible latitude in the conditions required. Thus the maintenance of registers of admission or attendance in the selected schools has not been insisted upon, and even the rule requiring that pupils shall have attended school six months before the examination cannot be strictly enforced: the offer of aid has therefore been made conditional only on the attainments of certain standards of instruction. The standards themselves are also extremely low, but, moderate as are the requirements in this respect, especially in a Province where the whole rural population has the reputation (not I think so universally deserved as is sometimes imagined) of being able to read and write, the standards laid down in arithmetic will for some time prevent the realization of the higher grants offered.

39. One special object of the plan has been that no exclusive favor should be shewn to any particular class of Primary schools, but that all such schools under whatever management, whether monastic, secular or missionary, should be, as regards the aid offered by Government, placed upon the same footing.

40. By these means it is hoped that during the course of a few years it may be possible to effect a general improvement in the standard of instruction in Primary schools and thus to prepare the way for the employment of the trained vernacular masters and mistresses for whose instruction the Rangoon Training school has been established, and of whom a considerable number, as will be seen below, are now under formal agreement as students of the Training school.

41. The question of the best method of utilizating the teachers when trained, is deferred until the plan of payment by results shall have been fairly put into operation. No teachers will be turned out from the Training school until it has been two years in operation, and in the meantime the results of the practical working of the plan above referred to will be a guide in determining the precise method to be followed in the employment of the teachers. Should success attend the plan, and the schools selected for aid exhibit marked improvement it will be a question whether it is more advisable that our trained teachers should open independent schools where they may be needed, or should be appointed to existing schools where the managers are willing to receive them. In the first adoption of measures so purely tentative it seems unavoidable that the progress should be slow and regulated from time to time by circumstances which are not to be wholly foreseen.

42. The sanction of Government to the measure which has now been described was received in January last, and in the appendix will be found

a circular which was subsequently issued upon the subject to the several district local Committes of Public Instruction, and in which the course to be followed in the selection and examination of schools was laid down in detail, with instruction for the guidance of the examiners employed upon the duty.

Working of the plan.

13. After the issue of these instructions, some further delay was occasioned by the necessity of special sanction for the re-arrangement of the local funds estimates sanctioned for the year, in the absence of which the local Committee were unable to act. The time was also too short to admit of the translation and circulation of the rules. Thus, in the majority of the districts it was not possible to put the plan into operation before the close of the year under review.

14. In the districts of Akyab, Maulmain and Bassein, however, a practical commencement was made, the results of which are at once interesting and instructive.

Akyab district.

15. In the Akyab district, Mr. A. B. Savage, second master of the Government school, was deputed by the local Committee for the duty of visiting and examining schools. The tour of the schools occupied one month, at the close of which Mr. Savage submitted to the Committee an interesting report, which will be found at length in the appendix, and of which the substance is as follows:—

16. The number of schools visited was 28, of which all but one were Buddhist monasteries. In only one school, however, of the whole number was any grant made, no pupils being prepared to pass by even the lowest standard in arithmetic. In reading and writing, the majority were qualified to pass creditably. The main part of the examiner's duty in this case was to ventilate and clearly explain to both monks and people the intentions of Government, and the nature of the plan adopted; to note

the manner in which it was accepted; and to ascertain the prospects of future success and the desirability or otherwise of modifying the scheme as drawn up.

47. There seems to be every reason for satisfaction with the way in which Mr. Savage carried out his instructions, and I am disposed to regard the result as sufficiently hopeful. The people clearly understood and appreciated the object of the plan, and in numerous cases the monks were not unwilling to fall in with it; while in those cases where objections were made they may be traced to the natural suspicion of an ignorant class, jealous of an influence which has already greatly diminished under British rule, and fearing a further loss of power. To overcome these suspicions must be at all events a work of time, and the only reasonable prospect of success seems to be in the following up of the beginning which has been made by an active prosecution of the plan. The rules have now been published in the vernacular and circulated to all districts in anticipation of the coming season. It is also proposed to distribute to the selected schools a limited number of vernacular school-books gratis.

48. The Commissioner of Arakan and the local Committee of public instruction at Akyab are at issue with me as to the conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Savage's report. They observe that the only way in which the monks can be roused to exert themselves is by pressure from the people by whom they are entirely supported, and they consider such pressure to be unadvisable.

49. I am not disposed myself to concur in this view. One obvious reason for the indifferent nature of the instruction now given in indigenous schools is the absence of any motive exertion on the part of the teachers. The incentive of pecuniary reward is powerless, and even the offer of gifts to the institution is hardly in itself an adequate incentive. But the influence of the laity to whom they look for

support seems to me a perfectly legitimate engine to bring to bear upon the indolence of the priestly instructors of youth; nor does there seem to be any ground for their exemption from the natural law of demand and supply. Let all Primary schools be placed on an equality, and let the natural preference of parents for the institutions where the best article is to be had be the stimulus to urge those teachers who have hitherto been indifferent to exert themselves to meet the demand.

50. It is unquestionably desirable that all caution should be used and every allowance made for existing prejudices, especially in institutions of an almost unique kind, but it is also possible to be carried away by a too great regard for prejudices which belong in reality to human nature and are only disguised under the mask of religious usage. So far from regarding Mr. Savage's report as in any way disappointing, I am disposed to see in it a fair promise of the results which were contemplated in the scheme which we are attempting to carry out.

Bassein district.

51. In the district of Bassein twenty-seven schools were examined before the close of the year, and the return which is given in the appendix shews that grants amounting to Rupees 108 were made to 54 pupils. The local Committee has not furnished any detailed report upon the subject; but a satisfactory commencement has at least been made, with what prospect of the permanent improvement of the schools selected, the coming season will shew.

Maulmain district.

52. The operations in this district were unsatisfactory. The time for inspection was extremely short, and many of the schools selected were found to be either closed, or so poorly attended as hardly to deserve the name of schools. The twelve schools visited were also all secular institutions, and no attempt was made to bring the Monastic institutions under the influence of the rules. During the ensuing season a fresh selection will be made and special

provision made for including in the list the best institutions of that class.

53. From the beginning which has thus been made in three districts, during the last month of the year, some conclusions may be drawn for future guidance, though it will belong to a future report to record the results of the full operation of the plan.

The first result which appears is that in these, and probably in all districts, the knowledge of arithmetic, except after the Burmese method, is so generally wanting, that although in other respects the majority of schools would be eligible for grants of books or money, very few will be found able to pass pupils by even the lowest of the prescribed standards. As a first step to remedy this defect, it is proposed to distribute gratis to the selected schools a limited number of copies of a Burmese manual of Arithmetic some time before the date fixed for the examination.

54. The Maulmain Committee remark that the principal attendance in indigenous schools is during the rainy season: this is undoubtedly the case in most instances, and although the worst season for travelling, it may be possible in future, at least where Deputy Inspectors are appointed, to hold the examination during the south-west monsoon.

55. But it is obvious that to send an examiner once only in the year is not sufficient, at least until some progress has been made in the knowledge of our school-books; it has been proposed therefore to appoint at once a permanent Deputy Inspector of schools in each of those districts where the cess is able to afford the charge, and from recent instructions received from the Government of India, it is hoped that where the yield of the cess is wholly inadequate to the requirements of a district (as for instance in Toungoo and Thayetmyo), it may be possible to provide for the working of the plan from imperial funds.

56. It remains to notice the operations of the circuit teachers attached to the establishment of this office. Of the two teachers employed in the monasteries of Rangoon, one died during the year, and in view of the adoption of the plan which has been noticed above, his appointment was not filled up. The services of the second teacher were also at the close of the year transferred to the establishment of the Training school. The number of monasteries visited at the close of the year was ten with twenty-nine students. Circuit Teachers, Rangoon.

57. The two teachers employed in Maulmain have continued their operations under the general supervision of the local Committee of Public Instruction. The number of monasteries in Maulmain visited by them was at the close of the year thirteen and the number of students twenty-one. The Committee, however, concur with me in thinking it desirable that the services of these teachers should now be dispensed with, and a proposal to that effect has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner. Maulmain.

58. The employment of these officers was professedly only a temporary measure, preliminary to the adoption of a systematic plan for the improvement of Primary schools. Their operations have, as before reported, been conducted in a very desultory way in the absence of any regular supervision, and the time seems fully to have arrived when their services should be either dispensed with or employed in the prosecution of the sanctioned plan.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

59. Under this head has to be reported the opening of the male department of the Rangoon Training school, the only Government institution for the training of teachers. The general object of this school, as noticed in paragraph 56 of the last annual report, is to train vernacular school masters and mistresses, the school existing of two separate departments. The male department provides Rangoon Training School.

for the training of ten senior students for vernacular masterships in Higher and Middle class schools, and of 100 junior students for masterships in Primary schools. The female department is to receive 30 students to be trained as mistresses of Primary schools. The manner in which the cost of the school is divided between local and imperial funds is shewn in detail in the appendix.

60. The conditions under which students are admitted will be best learnt from the following Notification which was circulated in every district early in the present year:—

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 24, dated 5th January 1871.

Rangoon Training School.

Notice is hereby given that a school has been established by Government at Rangoon for the training of masters and mistresses of schools for all parts of the Province.

2. The male and female departments of the school will be conducted separately.

3. The male department is divided into two sections, the senior for the training of Vernacular masters in Government schools of the Higher and Middle class, and the junior and female departments for the training of masters and mistresses of Primary schools.

4. The course of instruction will be in the Burmese language exclusively, and will embrace the following subjects:—

Algebra.
Mensuration.
Natural Science.
Drawing.
School Management.
Language.
History.
Geography.
Writing.
Arithmetic.

5. A certain number of candidates will be invited from each district as vacancies occur, and the following are the conditions upon which students will be admitted :—

I. Every candidate must be able to read and write Burmese correctly, and preference will be given to those who also know the simple rules of arithmetic.

II. Candidates must register their names at the office of the nearest Extra Assistant Commissioner, who will transmit the names to the Deputy Commissioner of the districts, and on a fixed date all candidates will present themselves for examination at the head-quarter station of the District. An examiner will visit the station on the day fixed, and the candidates selected will receive orders to proceed to the Training school at Rangoon.

III. Students selected for the senior section of the male department will receive while under training a monthly allowance of Rupees 10; those selected for the junior section, an allowance of Rupees 8 per mensem.

IV. Upon condition of receiving the above allowance, every selected candidate will be required to sign a written agreement to remain under tuition for a stated period, and subsequently to serve as a master or mistress for a fixed period in any station to which he or she may be appointed, under a penalty of being required to refund the amount received as monthly allowance. A reference to the parents of the candidate or other approved security will be required.

The fixed periods of tuition and service are as follows :—

	Tuition years.	Service years.	Total years.
Male Department, Senior Section .	3	5	8
Male Department, Junior Section .	2	2	4
Female Department .	2	2	4

V. Candidates must be not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age, and must be approved by the examiner as suitable in general capacity for admission to the school.

VI. An examination of each department of the school will be held every year, and certificates of qualification will be awarded to students according to the results. The appointments open to certificated students will be, for the senior section of the male department appointment on the establishment of Government schools of the Higher and Middle class, upon salaries ranging from Rupees 15 to 25 per mensem, and for the junior and female departments appointment in Primary schools, on salaries of Rupees 10 and 15 per mensem, in addition to which a small capitation allowance may possibly be given, dependent upon the results of the annual examination of each school.

VII. The opening of the female department is deferred for the present, and future notice will be issued regarding it. The number of students now invited for the male department from the district is and candidates will present themselves at on the at

61. The following is the agreement drawn up by the Government Advocate which every student is required to sign on being received as a permanent student. (It has been found desirable to receive candidates on probation only, for the first month.)

I a student selected for the $\frac{\text{Senior}}{\text{Junior}}$ section of the $\frac{\text{Male}}{\text{Female}}$ department of the Rangoon Training school do hereby agree and bind myself in manner following, that is to say; that in consideration of my receiving month by month and every month while under tuition the sum of Rupees from the Director of Public Instruction British Burma, for the time being, I covenant and agree with the said Director of Public

Instruction to remain under tuition for a period of years, and from and after the expiration of the said term of years, I further covenant and agree to serve as Master / Mistress for a period of not less than years at such station as I may be appointed to, and at and after such rate of salary as shall from time to time be fixed by the Director of Public Instruction. And in case I shall make default in the above agreement, either by not remaining under tuition for the time specified, or by not serving as a Master / Mistress for the time agreed upon, whether such default be in consequence of dismissal for misconduct, or be occasioned by my absence without the permission of the Director of Public Instruction first obtained, then, and in either such case, I covenant and agree to refund and pay back to the Director of Public Instruction aforesaid all sums of money that I may have received from the Director of Public Instruction aforesaid. And I , Director of Public of Instruction in British Burma, for and in consideration of the premises, do hereby covenant and agree with that I shall and will pay, or cause to be paid to him / her the said month by month during the period of years as aforesaid, during which he / she is under tuition, the sum of Rupees and that from and after the expiration of the said years, I shall and will pay, or caused to be paid to the said a monthly salary at and after the rate that may from time to time be fixed by Public Notification regulating the salaries of Masters and Mistresses in Government schools, and subject to the rules of the Educational department; In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this day of in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of,

62. In issuing the Notification quoted above, a date was fixed for the selection of candidates at each head-quarter station of each district, and the following table shews the number of students invited from each district and the number admitted at the close of the year.

District.	Number invited.			Number admitted		
	Senior.	Junior.	Total.	Senior.	Junior.	Total.
Rangoon ...	2	10	12	2	13	15
Maulmain ...	2	10	12	2	15	17
Bassein ...	1	10	11	...	...	...
Myanoung ...	...	10	10	...	...	...
Prome ..	1	6	7	...	1	1
Thayetmyo ...	...	6	6	...	1	1
Shwe-gyen ...	1	8	9	...	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Mergui ...	1	6	7	. .	...	...
Toungoo . .	...	8	8	...	...	...
Akyab ...	2	8	10	...	...	...
Ramree ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Total...	10	100	110	4	30	34

The duty of selecting the candidates was entrusted to Mr. W. S. Sandys, the head master of the male department, who after examining the candidates presented in Rangoon, visited Maulmain, Akyab, Henzada, Prome, and Thayetmyo. Akyab was visited after the close of the year.

63. From the remaining seven districts no candidates had presented themselves at the end of the year. The nature and object of the institution being so little known, it is necessary at the commencement to depute on the duty of selecting candidates an officer who is thoroughly acquainted, not only with the institution, but with the Burmese language, character, and habit of thought, and I have thought it best wherever it has been possible to entrust this duty to the head master himself. Although in some of the districts visited no candidates presented

themselves during the necessarily limited visit of the examiner, I have been well satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Sandys performed this somewhat difficult task.

Opening of the school.

64. The male department of the school was opened on the 6th February last, and on the 30th March 34 students had been admitted.

Course of study.

The detailed course of study which has been furnished for the students of each section will be found appended to the report with the curricular for Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Books.

One great want of this as of all vernacular schools at present is a complete series of text books in Burmese, and efforts are being made to supply this requirement as quickly as possible.

Practising school.

65. The necessity for a Practising school in connection with the Training school has been met by placing the latter in the same building with the private Anglo-Vernacular school, which was opened and conducted by Mr. Sandys before his appointment to the head mastership of the Training school. This school, as noticed last year, is in receipt of a grant-in-aid, and continues to be under the general supervision of Mr. Sandys, and conducted by masters appointed by him. It may hereafter be desirable to modify the status of this school and to attach it to the Training school as a permanent institution, not as a Middle class Anglo-Vernacular school, but as a Vernacular Primary school, which may serve as the model for imitation in the rual districts.

Accommodation.

66. The question of accommodation for the Training school has been attended with some difficulty. The school has since its opening been conducted in a large house which was built by Mr. Sandys for the private school above noticed. This building contains ample room for the accommodation of both schools during school hours, and was not originally intended to accommodate boarders,

as it was intended that in consideration of the monthly stipend all students should provide their own board and lodging. This plan has, however, proved to be objectionable in the case of students appointed from rural districts, and it has been found desirable that they should reside on the school premises under the direct supervision of a resident master. A proposal has now been laid before the Chief Commissioner to provide a building sufficiently large to accommodate the full complement of students as boarders, in addition to the necessary class-rooms and quarters for the head master.

Working of the school.

67. Of the practical working of the school, it would be permature to say more than that the beginning which has been made has fully answered the hopes which had been entertained. The students selected have, as a general rule, conducted themselves well, and worked creditably, giving a fair promise of future capacity as masters of schools. The irregularities to be looked for in an institution of this kind composed of youths from 18 to 25 years of age, assembled from various parts of the country, have been comparatively few, and the school has been efficiently controlled by the head master. Mr. Sandys deserves much credit for the manner in which he has commenced and worked this most important institution, which is to be the centre from which vernacular masters will be supplied for all parts of the Province, and upon which more than upon any other school depends the future of education in this country.

Female department.

68. It was not possible before the close of the year to secure the services of a qualified mistress for the female department of the school, the notice of which will belong to a furture report.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

Higher class schools.

69. The following statement shews the number and progress of the Aided schools which have been ranked as Higher class schools.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Aided Schools of the Higher Class.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1869 70.	1870 71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869 70	1870 71	1869-70.	1870-71.
2	2	202	198	176	178	18,330	18,339

70. The Town school at Maulmain has maintained its high reputation. A new head master has been appointed to the Diocesan school in the person of Mr. H. Croley of whom the Honorary Secretary speaks highly. No candidates, however, came forward from these institutions for the Entrance examination during the year under report.

The S. P. G. School at Rangoon, called St. John's College, has now adopted the Entrance standard and opened a class for preparation for the University. It is the only Aided school of this class for Burmese.

71. The subjoined statement shews the number and progress of Aided Middle class schools compared with the returns of the same schools for the preceding year. Middle class schools.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Aided Schools of the Middle Class.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1869 70.	1870-71.	1869 70.	1870-71	1869-70	1870 71	1869 70	1870-71.
15	14	1,352	1,127	1,032	1,123	55,581	50,706

72. The nature of these institutions has been set forth in former reports, but the standard which has now been laid down as the test by which they will henceforth be judged will be seen in the curriculum for Government schools of this grade, which

is published below, and copies of which have been circulated for the guidance of Managers of Aided schools. In future reports there will be a possibility of making a comparison between the several Government and Aided schools which has not hithertobeen practicable, as well as of classifying all schools with more certainty than heretofore.

Lower class schools.

73. The grants-in-aid of the Primary schools of the Karen Mission not having been renewed, the only Lower class schools now aided by Government are those which are selected and examined under the new Rules, and which have been fully treated of in former paragraphs.

Normal schools

74. The following is the comparative return of Normal schools in receipt of aid from Government :—

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Aided Normal Schools.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year		Average daily attendance		Total Expenditure.	
1869 70	1870-71	1869 70	1870 71	1869-70	1870-71.	1869 70	1870-71.
4	5	396	367	256	308	16,878	18,332

The schools entered in this return are all for the training of Karen teachers, male and female, and are all under the management of the American Msssion.

75 Although from the nature of the institutions themselves and from the absence of an agency of inspection, the results of the operation of these schools have never hitherto been thoroughly tested, there is sufficient evidence in the schools which have been inspected and in the reports of district officers to warrant the opinion that the Karen Normal schools are of real service to the districts in which they are established, and that through their agency the American Missionaries have already succeeded in doing for the Karen population what we are now endeavouring to do for the Burmese *viz.*,

to offer in a form acceptable to the people the means of a sound elementary education in the vernacular. The Normal and Industrial school at Bassein under Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter has fully kept up its reputation as one of the best schools of any class in the Province.

Female schools

76. The returns of Aided girls' schools are incomplete. No grant-in-aid having been received by the Convent school at Maulmain, the Superintendent declined to comply with the request for a report upon the institution for the past year; and the usual return of the S. P. G. Girls' school at Rangoon were not received in time for this report. The pupils of the Convent school at Rangoon shewed creditable progress at the last general examination.

77. In addition to the two Convent schools, the female department of the Rangoon Diocesan school and the Town school at Maulmain supply the demand for Middle class education. Primary education for girls has hitherto been afforded only in the indigenous schools conducted by lay teachers, many of which will, it is hoped, come under the operation of the plan of payment by results.

Hereafter, should the female department of the Training school meet with success, a permanent advance in this direction may be looked for; but at present the obstacles to the extension of female education among the Burmese are many. A Ladies' Association for the purpose of extending the means of education to the female population has been recently established in Rangoon in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Appointments to the Public Works Department.

78. It was reported last year that the Chief Engineer, Colonel Fraser, C. B, had obtained sanction to a scheme for opening certain appointments in the Public Works Department to youths of the indigenous races of the Province, with a view of stimulating the schools by the offer of substantial

prizes and also of specially attracting the indigenous population of the Province to the Government service.

79. Four appointments in the Accounts Office of the Public Works Department having been placed at the disposal of this department, invitations were issued to all schools, Government and private, to compete for the appointments. The conditions required were fully explained, and papers of questions for examination in English and Arithmetic were issued from this office.

80. This measure was welcomed by the managers of schools, and the results of the examination were fairly creditable to the majority of the Middle class schools, especially to the Akyab Government school. In the Appendix will be found in full the particulars of the scheme, as shewn in the letter issued for the invitation of candidates, and in the subsequent circular No. 6 announcing in detail the results of the examination.

Services of officers.

81. Of the masters of Government schools, I have to express my acknowledgments to Mr. W. S. Sandys, head master of the male department of the Rangoon Training school, for the ready and efficient discharge of his duties. The result of the Public Works Department examination reflects credit upon Mr. Fell, head master of the Akyab school. I must also acknowledge the services of my clerk Moung Htoon Oung who had entire charge of this office during the year, and efficiently performed his duties.

SECTION II.

NOTICES OF SCHOOLS.

Higher Class Schools (Government.)

Akyab Government school.

82. The following extract from the report of the local committee shews the several changes effected in this school consequent upon its being placed upon the footing of a High school.

* * * * * *

4. "Consequently on the revision of the establishment as sanctioned by Government on the 1st April 1870, the following appointments were made and changes effected—Mr. A. B. Savage, 2nd master on 150 Rupees; Mr. Jacob, 3rd master on 60 Rupees; Mahomed Nisab, 3rd master of the Kyouk-Phyoo school, was appointed officiating 3rd teacher of this school on the 1st September last, until further orders. The salary of Poo-Oung the 6th, or Vernacular master was raised from 15 to 25 Rupees a month, but he resigned his appointment on the 1st October, and Kyau-jau-way continues to officiate for him. Mra-phaway the 5th master of this school was directed to join the Kyouk-Phyoo school as 3rd master, but he tendered his resignation on the 1st October.

* * * * * *

6. "At the competitive examination of candidates for employment as Sub. Accountants in the Public Works Department, Kyau Zan Oo was the only student of the institution qualified by age to compete. From the result of the examination as published in the *British Burma Gazette*, it appears that he stood first on the list of the four successful candidates, and in compliance with the orders of the Director, proceeded to Rangoon to join the Controller's office on a salary of Rupees 40 a month. He left this to join his appointment on the 23rd October last.

7. "The rate of tuition fees was raised from Rupees 1 to 2 from the 1st March, and the amount realized during the year, exceeded that of the preceding year by Rupees 561, or £56-2*s*. as shown below :— Tuition f

	Rs.	As.	P.		£	*s*.
Fees for 1870 71 .	1,924	8	0	=	192	9
„ „ 1869-70	1,363	8	0	=	136	7
Increase	561	0	0		56	2

"On the 28th February 1871 there were 159 students paying one Rupee and 11 paying half a Rupee each per month, making a total of 170 students on the registers. The circumstances of an increase in the rate of fees from Rupees 1 to 2, from the 1st March has very naturally caused a decreased in the number of students.

	No. on the 1st March 1871.	Withdrawn during March 1871.	No. on the 31st March 1871.
1st Class ...	17	None	17
2nd do. ...	24	9	15
3rd do ...	22	5	17
4th do ..	24	6	18
5th do. ...	27	7	20
6th do. .	56	10	46
	170	37	133

Furniture. 8. "Furniture consisting of tables and chairs, desks and forms was purchased to the value of Rupees 320, as sanctioned by the Director on the 20th October last.

Teachers. 9. "The head master Mr. Fell reports favorably as to the manner in which the assistant masters have performed their respective duties.

Course of studies. 10. "The new curriculum of duties as prescribed by the Director, will be adopted as early as practicable.

11. "The school continues to be held in Mr. Schmidt's house, for which a monthly rent of 60 Rupees or 6 £ is paid. The new school house, which is to cost about 18,000 Rupees is in course of erection, and it is hoped, will be completed before the expiration of 6 months. It is to be built of teak and the floor raised 8 feet off the ground, with a shingled roof, and intended to accommodate 300 pupils."

The annual examination of the school was conducted by the local committee of public instruction whose report was in general very favorable.

Maulmain Government school.

83. I was present during a part of the examination of this school which was held by the local committee of public instruction. The results were very unsatisfactory and measures have since been taken to secure an establishment competent to place the school on the required footing. The new rules and curriculum of studies had not been introduced at the close of the year.

HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

(*Aided.*)

Town school Maulmain.

84. The annual Christmas examination of this school shewed that the classes had been conducted with the same efficiency as in former years, and every credit is due to the ability and energy of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of management:—

* * * * * *

"The school has remained under nearly the same committee of management as last year, the only changes being the election of the Revd. J. Fairclough and the death of the president, the late Captain Shaw. The latter had always taken an active interest in the welfare of the institution.

"In June last, the committee were reluctantly compelled, owing to the low state of the school funds, to dispense with the services of Mr. Aldridge the assistant master, but although the head master and mistress did their best to carry on the school efficiently, it was found in a short time that another assistant was necessary, and the services of Miss Gibson, who had formerly been a teacher in the school were secured.

"The number during the first nine months of the year average 99, but owing to the number 101 who left the school at Christmastide, the numbers were reduced to an average of 89, during the last 3 months, and so the average for the year is somewhat lower than that for 1869-70.

"However, the numbers are again increasing, and the committee have every reason to think that ere long they will be quite equal to the average for the last two years. There are already 97 on the rolls.

"The head master and mistress report that the assistant teacher have ably seconded their own efforts to improve the school; and the committee have only to express their own unqualified commendation of the services of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert. The standard of the education imparted in the school has been well maintained—if not raised—but as Mr. Hordern was present at the Christmas examination he will no doubt fully report on the same.

"The presentation by G. E. Barr, Esq., the Officiating Magistrate of Maulmain, of a handsome silver medal as first prize for the best papers in Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid gave quite an impetus to the study of those subjects among the senior scholars and with the best results. That the scholars still continue to take that active interest in their work and school which have hitherto existed is shown by the remarkable regularity of their attendance.

"There were 216 school days in 1870-71, and out of 120 the total number of children who were in the school at all during that period, no less than 9 attended the whole 216 days, while 2 other attended 215½ days.

"The school library which was reported last year as closed, has been re-opened, and some new books added. This was effected by subscriptions from the parents and guardians of the pupils, aided by a donation of Rs. 50 from the Bishop of Calcutta.

"The debt against the school of Rs. 2,037-11 with Rs. 1,397 of arrears against it, which appeared in the report for 1869-70 has, the committee are glad to say, been reduced to Rs. 681 with Rs. 997 of arrears to cover it. This has been effected by the most rigid economy in expenditure, by the collection of Rs. 537 of the Rs. 1,397 arrears of school fees; and Rs. 663 public subscriptions; and the committee hope that ere the close of the current year the school will be out of debt, and steps taken to again secure the services of a competent assistant master."

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

(Government.)

85. The local committee reported very favorably of this school after the last annual examination; but subsequent inspection has shewn that there has been great need of organization. The attendance at the school has also remained very small considering the large population of the town. The new rules have now been introduced, and various changes effected in the establishment, and it is hoped that in the next report a material improvement may be recorded. Prome Government school.

86. The following are extracts from the report of the local committee under whose supervision the school has remained :— Kyouk-Phyoo Government school.

* * * * * *

"The 2nd Master Moung Shwé Aik was transferred to the Rangoon Training school, and Mahomed Nebab the 3rd Master to the Akyab High school. The former was succeeded by Mr. P. Sharp, an undergraduate of the Calcutta University, and the latter by Moung Shwè Wine the 4th master whose place was filled by Moung Oung Boong who had been monitor of the school for several years."

The Christmas examination was held on the 22nd December under the presidency of Mr. Macrae, the Annual examination.

then Deputy Commissioner. There were present on the occasion Colonel Stevenson, the Commissioner of Arakan, Moung Shoay Dike, the Extra Assistant Commissioner and myself, with several of the parents and guardians of the pupils. The examination was in both English and Burmese, and the pupils acquitted themselves in their respective studies to the satisfaction of the examiners. At its conclusion, prizes were distributed to those who had obtained the highest number of marks during the year:—

* * * * * *

The rate of schooling fee has hitherto been four annas per mensem for each boy; but it has since last month been raised by recent orders to eight annas. No doubt pupils of indigent parents will withdraw, but as the full effect of this order is yet to be seen nothing can be said on the subject at present. It is hoped that this enhanced rate of fee will ensure a more regular attendance of the pupils, and that the parents will now take greater interest in the progress of their children.

The attendance was satisfactory throughout the year, but a falling off is to be looked for on the introduction of a higher rate of fee.

Mergui Government school.

87. This school was opened on the 1st March 1871 under Mr. R. Rawlings, a trained and certificated master, formerly master of the S. P. G. school at Maulmain: 25 pupils were admitted during the month and the committee speak hopefully of the future of the school. I have not had an opportunity of inspecting it since its opening.

The following passages are extracted from the report of the committee:—

"At the first meeting of the local committee held on the 31st of January 1871, all the members being present. It was resolved that the Mergui Government school should be declared open on the first day of March, and that in the meantime the pre-

mises formerly occupied by the Public Works Department should be made ready and furnished with accommodation for pupils. This was done sufficiently to meet present wants, at an expense of Rupees 50-10-5.

"A notice was published throughout the town, announcing the establishment of the school and drawing the attention of the inhabitants to the desirability of giving to their children an education which, apart from its intrinsic value, would be likely to tell very favorably in cases of candidature for Government employ.

"Mr. Rawlings, the head master arrived from Maulmain on the 16th of February, and immediately, in conjunction with Mr. Englebright the second master, set himself to make a beginning so that on the 1st of March the school formally opened for the admission of fifteen pupils which number by the 31st of March had swelled to 25, with every likelihood of continuous increase and imminent need of a third master, which master should in the opinion of the committee be a competent Burman.

"According to the school list our rather motley population is represented among the pupils by 19 Burmans, and Chinese Buddhist, 1 Hindoo, 2 Karen Chistians, 3 East Indians. The Mahomedans, Malays, Siamese and Selungs are not represented; as, indeed, could hardly be expected of the last three classes, who do not form an appreciable portion of our town population.

* * * * * *

"It is satisfactory to feel that any doubts that the committee may have entertained as to the success of the school are not likely to grow into convictions."

88. Of this institution nothing is to be reported beyond the anticipation expressed by the local com- Shwé gyen Government school.

mittee that the school, which was opened on the 1st April 1871, will meet with success.

Middle Class Schools.

(Aided.)

St. Paul's school.

89. This school under the management of the Christian Brothers and the superintendence of the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet has maintained its strength and efficiency. The Bishop writes as follows.—

"Having limited the number of boys to be admitted at St. Paul's to 250 we are under the painful but absolute necessity of refusing admittance to a number of boys who almost daily apply for it. It is to be observed that most of the applicants came from other schools established in Rangoon. This fact proves that the institution bears a good name and its merits appreciated by the public. Taking into consideration that the pupils belong to all classes of inhabitants, and that many belong to somewhat poor families, the daily attendance must be considered as wonderfully good. I attribute to the good discipline that prevails in that school, the regular attendance of the boys, the fondness they have for their studies, and the progress they make in their studies.

"Our Christian Brothers having the benefit of regular training for teaching, work daily, morning and evening, each of them at the head of one of the four divisions into which the school is arranged. They have no other earthly duty to perform, but to attend to their school business. Besides the four masters, there is the superior who exercises strict vigilance and supervision upon the masters and lends his attention in case one master may be incapacitated by illness to attend to his duty.

"I am happy to state that during the whole year the pupils have been remarkably healthy. It is with an unfeigned satisfaction that I express my

perfect contentment of the zeal and energy displayed by the masters in the management of their respective classes."

* * * * * *

90 This institution also maintains a high position among the schools of the Province and will probably be the first school to pass candidates for the entrance examination. The Reverend Mr. Warren the Superintendent reports as follows;— St John's College, Rangoon.

* * * * * *

"Considerable changes have been made in this institution since my last report.

"Mr. Aldridge formerly assistant in the Maulmain Town school has been in charge of the day school since July last. This has enabled me to form an advanced class which is under my special supervision. A second European master has also been working for about 2 months and promises to be of much service.

"The standard of education has been raised to the Calcutta University entrance course. I hope to have two or three boys to present for examination at Christmas next.

"Mr. Aldridge has made a great improvement in the attendance. During the year there have been 229½ school days. The average number of days attended by each child is 207·6. Regularity has been encouraged by distributing picture cards monthly to those who have attended every school day. The first month 48 cards were distributed and the variation each month will be seen by the following numbers 72, 91, 108, 90, 83, 67, 86.

"The fees are being raised to 2 Rupees per mensem in all classes of new admissions except when the friends are known to be too poor to pay that sum. Free boys have been in almost every instance expelled.

"The great feature of the institution is the boarding department. We have now a large number of boarders than we ever had before, the number being 41. It is to this part of the institution which we look for the greatest results. There is not the slightest doubt but that nearly double the work can be obtained from boarders. My advanced class consists of 10 boys all, except one, of whom are boarders. A few of the boarders are Eurasian orphans supported by public charity. In the early part of the year one of those lads was made a teacher and is one of the best we have. Two others are being trained and both promise well."

St Peter's Bassein.

91. The Reverend G. D'Cruz has remained in charge of this institution which consists of two departments Vernacular and English. Father D'Cruz is assisted by one of the Christian Brothers and several novices, and reports very favorably of their exertions during the year. The attendance is nearly the same as last year. The English department of this school is the only Middle Class school in Bassein and does not meet the full requirement of the place.

St Patrick's Maulmain.

92. The Reverend Father Guerin has furnished no report upon this school for the past year.

The annual grant-in-aid of the school was reduced from Rupees 1,500 to Rupees 500, and the Superintendent declined to accept the reduced grant and solicited a reconsideration of the application. As the grant was not received during the year, Father Guerin declined to comply with my request for the usual information regarding the school. Recent inspection has shewn that although the attendance continues to be very good, the standard required for a Middle Class school has not yet been uniformly attained.

A limitation in the number of admissions similar to that found necessary in St. Paul's school would

enable the staff of teachers to conduct their classes with more efficiency.

93. The numbers attending this school are the same as last year, but the attendance has suffered from the prevalence of small pox in the station. Two new teachers have been employed on the establishment and the new building for which a grant of Rupees 1,200 was made by Government is now occupied by the school. In the industrial department of the school, book binding is taught, and it is intended to teach carpentry and shoe-making. This branch of the school is however in want of funds and a special grant has been asked for the supply of the necessary materials. Catholic school, Toungoo.

The school has not been inspected during the year.

94. The native master in charge of this school resigned from ill-health during the year, and no successor was appointed to him. Mission school, Prome.

The Superintendent however, the Reverend Mr. Simons continued to carry on the school. The average attendance, 24, is the same as last year. The grant-in-aid of this school having lapsed with the year will not be renewed in consideration of the existence in the station of a Government Middle Class school sufficient to meet present requirements. The school has also never reached the standard now required in Middle Class schools.

95. The boys department of this school has been well attended, but the staff of masters has remained very inferior, and recent inspection has shewn that the school does not nearly attain the Middle Class standard. It is probable therefore that the grant-in-aid will not be continued, and that this department of the school will be closed. Morton Lane school Maulmain.

The girls department, consisting of boarding and day school, has continued in satisfactory operation.

The following in an extract from the Reverend Mr. Haswell's report:—

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2. "*Teachers* The school has continued in charge of Moung Kyaw Allen as head teacher; Ko Shoay Bwin 1st assistant, and William Legeios 2nd assistant teacher. All employed last years.

3. "Departments and studies &c The pupils are divided into three departments, occupying separate rooms. The following will show the divisions made, classes, studies, and number of pupils in each department, beginning with the lowest.

(a) "Primary department under 2nd assistant teacher, 52 pupils 4 classes. * * *

(b) "Intermediate department 1st assistant teacher 23 pupils 2 classes. * * *

(c) "Grammar department under head teacher.

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4. "Attendance, on the whole has been more regular than during last year, though there is yet much room for improvement. October gives the lowest daily average, *viz*: 60; November the highest 73. Highest number on the rolls November 99; lowest June 85: average daily attendance for the year 67: average on the rolls for the year 90.

"52 new scholars were admitted during the year, mostly to the primary department, 32 have left the school; 17 of whom are from the head pupils. The reason for leaving where any has been assigned, has generally been, inability to pay the fees.

5. "Fees *(a)* Tuition in the primary department is eight annas per month; in each of the others 1 Rupee per month. The scholars purchase their own books and stationery. *(b)* Great difficulty has been experienced in collecting the tuition fees. The

amount due for the year is Rupees 693; amount actually collected 543: yet outstanding Rupees 150. This is partly attributable to the continued depression in business, but is more justly chargeable to the fault of the parents. Every effort has been made short of resorting to legal measures, to which we are averse.

6. "The new Principal from the United States, whose appointment and expected arrived was noticed in the last report has not yet reached the country. Severe and protacted sickness on the eve of sailing prevented his departure at the time expected. The appointment however has not been cancelled, and it is hoped he will arrive in season for good service during the coming year."

96. From the re[illegible]ts of a late visit I am able to endorse the report of the Reverend Mr. Warren, that a great improvement has taken place in this school under the new head master, Mr. John Krishna. S. P. G. Henzada.

"It now ranks well among schools of this grade, and great credit is due to the head master for the manner in which he has conducted the school which is now well accommodated and appears to meet the present requirements of Henzada. Should the numbers increase however, an addition to the establishment will be absolutely necessary, as it is already desirable. Mr. Warren writes of the school as follows:—

* * * * * *

"It was found at the commencement of the year that the master although popular was not up to the requirements of the place, and hence in July he was superseded by J. Krishna. Since the latter took charge the school has steadily progressed both in numbers and efficiency, so that from being a very inferior institution it has become the first or best of our branch schools.

The numbers are about double what they were in July last, and the lads have come up nearer the

appointed standard of education than any other school.

A new and convenient building has been erected.

S. P. G. Myanoung. 97. This school was closed in the early part of the year in consequence of the non-receipt of a grant-in-aid. A grant was subsequently sanctioned and the school re-opened in September 1870. There were only 16 pupils however on the rolls at the end of the year, and in its present circumstances the school cannot be maintained as a Middle Class school. The establishment consists of one master, himself not well educated, and his attempt to conduct four classes without assistance naturally has not succeeded. Unless the society can afford to appoint a complete establishment the continuance of the grant to this school cannot be recommended.

S. P. G. Thayet myo. 98. The following extract from Mr. Warren's report shews the progress of this school during the year:—

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"At the commencement of the past official year this school was in a very reduced condition owing to the inefficient management of the late master Mr. Chill. Moung Moung, the present master of Puzoungdoung held charge for 3 months.

"He was succeeded by Mr. Bray who, though not so experienced and energetic as some of our masters has yet raised the school, by perseverance and hard application to a fair state of proficiency both as regards numbers and acquirements.

"The average attendance is not greater than in the preceding year; but it is more than double what it was at the commencement of the year, and the regularity of the lads is far greater than it was previously.

"The school besides being periodically visited by myself is under the constant supervision of the Rev.

C. H. Chard, one of the Society's Missionaries. Every effort has been made to get the new school house erected. But the want of a site has rendered all our exertions unavailing.

The school receives constant and liberal pecuniary support from the European residents."

The obvious weakness of this as of all the S. P. G. branch schools has been the inefficient establishment.

The present master has, as I am able to testify from recent inspection, worked creditably, and considerably improved the school. The improvement however in mainly due to the personal exertions of the Reverend C. H. Chard, who has taught the classes himself and constantly supervised the working of the school. The school appears to meet the wants of the place at present, but it is doubtful whether it can be permanently ranked and aided as a Middle Class school, unless a complete and efficient establishment of masters is maintained.

S. P. G. Pazoungdoung.

99. The attendance of this school has remained nearly the same—32 being on the rolls, and an average of 21 in daily attendance.

With the present numbers, one master is perhaps sufficient, and the school is considered by Mr. Warren the most successful of the branch schools after that at Henzada. The same remarks however apply to this as to the sister institutions, and under the defined tests which have now been laid down, the possibility of continuing a grant-in-aid to this as a Middle class school will depend upon the efficiency of the establishment.

Mr. Sandys' Anglo-Vernacular school, Rangoon.

100. The present position of this school has been noticed above in connection with the Training school. The numbers attending the school at the end of the year were 240, of whom 175 were Burmese. The standard of instruction is that of a Middle class school and Mr. Sandys reports favorably of the results of the last annual examination.

Ramree Town school.

101. At the beginning of the year this school was closed for want of funds. It was re-opened in September 1870 and has since received a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 50.

It is conducted by a native master and the reports of its working have hitherto been satisfactory: the school however needs inspection, from which its very remote situation has hitherto in great measure excluded it. The number of pupils at the end of the year was 50 with an average attendance of 40.

Church of England Orphanage.

102. This institution hardly comes under the head of a school and the instruction given to the inmates is of an elementary kind. The chaplain of Maulmain reports favorably of the manner in which it is conducted and the small grant-in-aid appears to be well deserved. The number of orphans entertained is 20.

Normal Schools.

(*Aided.*)

Normal and Industrial Institute, Bassein.

103. This institution appears to have fully maintained its place as the best of the Aided Normal schools and one of the best schools in the Province. The attendance and working of the school were seriously affected during the year by cholera and small pox among the students; but the school continued in operation and 154 pupils were on the rolls at the close of the year. This school owes its success to its really efficient staff of teachers, and every credit is due to the energy and ability of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter as well as to that of their assistants.

The industrial department of the school completed seven of the dormitories noticed last year as commenced for the accommodation of students. Nearly 5,000 Rupees were received as donations and subscriptions for this institution which is deservedly popular in the district.